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ABSTRACT

Designed for students in the School of Information Studies (IST) at Syracuse University (SU) who are interested in telecommunications policies in the United States as seen primarily through government sources, this resource guide could be used by other university students even though it is oriented toward searching the SU library system. The guide is arranged by type of publication, rather than by subject, and entries within each category type are typically listed in reverse chronological order. A list of abbreviations and acronyms, an introduction to the guide, and a background discussion of telecommunications are followed by sections on six types of publications: (1) U.S. Congress (House of Representatives and Senate); (2) Presidential Messages; (3) Federal Agencies (Federal Communications Commission, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, Library of Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, United States Department of Commerce, and National Telecommunications Information Administration); (4) Directory Sources (Federal Government Databases and Nongovernment Agencies); (5) Reference Sources (Government Printing Office and U.S. Code); and (6) Other Sources (Government Telecommunications Periodicals, Federal Depository Libraries, and Works Consulted). (KM)

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IST 607

June 29, 1986

Telecommunications Policy in the United States

A Resource Guide for IST Graduate Students

IR051796

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ADCU.....Association of Data Communications Users

ADP.....Automatic data processing

COMPTEL.....Competitive Telecommunications Association

EMA.....Electronic Mail Association

EMM.....Electronic mail and messaging

FCC.....Federal Communications Commission

GAO.....General Accounting Office

GPO.....Government Printing Office

GSA.....General Services Administration

IASUS.....International Association of Satellite Users & Suppliers

INTELSAT.....International Telecommunications Satellite Organization

ISDN.....Integrated services digital networks

ITCA.....International Teleconferencing Association

LC.....Library of Congress

MCA.....Microwave Communications Association

NCS.....National Communications System

NTIA.....National Telecommunications Information Administration

OCPA.....Office of Communications & Public Affairs

OIRM.....Office of Information Resources Management

OTA.....Office of Technology Assessment

VIA.....Videotex Industry Association

INTRODUCTION

This resource guide's theme is the United States government's policy role in developing data telecommunications in private industry. This guide was designed for a Syracuse University information studies (IST) graduate student who is interested in telecommunications policies in the United States, as seen primarily through government sources. It can be used by other university students though the emphasis is toward searching the Syracuse University library system.

This resource guide can not include all the relevant documents, due to time limitations, but it will include as many documents and sources as possible (sadly omitting pertinent state, court decisions, and international sources). The focus will be on sources since 1985 and will selectively include other significant sources in the 1980s.

Arrangement will be by type of publication, rather than by subject, since each publication type normally covers a wide subject area in the various types of telecommunications. Within the category type, entries will normally be listed in reverse chronological order, so the most recent entry will be first.

Unless specified, the following entries came from the CIS Annual and the Monthly Catalog with agency background material derived from the Government Manual. (See the 'Works Consulted' section for a complete citation.) Subject terms used were normally 'telecommunications' and 'communications', and sometimes 'commerce and trade'.

Document copies are found in the following forms:

Printed - normally found in the uncataloged section.
(1st Floor of S.U. Bird Library - Government).

Microfiche - either depository (requested from U.S. Gov't) or non-depository (purchased from U.S. Gov't).
(1st Floor of S.U. Bird Library - Government)

Readex Microfiche - Private firm that provides alternative form when the document is not in the above forms.
Note: this source is usually 2 years behind.
(Basement of S.U. Bird Library)

Also, the more technical documents may be found in the Science & Technology Library at Syracuse University, in Room 115. All document series which are listed in this resource guide are in the S.U. Bird Library, determined by the acquisition file (the 'yes/no file') in Room 112. To determine what is in print (and can be purchased), one might check the microfiche in the Publications Reference File in the Governments Section.

The entries will basically follow the MLA Handbook (2nd. edition) standards for research papers. Entries will look as follows:

Name of Government Branch. Name of Agency. Name of Sub-Agency. Title of Publication. By Author's Name. Congressional Session Data (if applicable). Place of Publication: Publisher, Date. Price (if known) (Identification Number in the form of 'Sudoc' Number, Government Item Number, and often Monthly Catalog Entry Number).

Annotation, if possible.

1 'Sudoc' Number: This is used in locating documents or ordering documents through the Superintendent of documents (GPO). 'Sudoc' denotes Supt. of Documents.

2 Item Number: This represents the government publication series. Each selective depository library has a file of which series it receives from the Federal Government. (Full depository libraries receive all unclassified Federal documents.) At the S.U. Bird Library, this file is the acquisition file ('yes/no file') in Room 112.

3 Entry Number: This is the serial number that identifies entries in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Publications. Readex microfiche is located by this number, rather than the 'Sudoc' number, and can be used to verify any information found in this resource guide.

Entry Example:

United States Congress. House. Committee on Science and Technology. Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology. Information and Telecommunications: Overview of Issues on Technology and Applications (report). By Jean-Paul Emard. 97th Congress, 1st session, July 1981. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1981.
(Y4.Sci2:97/J 1025-A-1 82-001104).

1 2 3

Excellent publication describing the telecommunications policy issues as well as information issues. Includes an index for readings to that date.

BACKGROUND

Telecommunications refers to long-distance communication, the Greek 'tele' means 'far off'. (Academic American Encyclopedia). Telecommunication systems are devices and techniques used in information transmission over long distances via wire, radio, or satellite; information is transferred as sound, visual images, computer-processed data, and telegraph and teletypewriter signals. (The New Encyclopaedia Britannica).

The United States is beset with a myriad of information and telecommunication policy issues. Some of the areas of concern confronting the nation's decision-makers are the problems arising from the use of information systems and telecommunication technologies, and institutional and behavioral factors such as policy infrastructures, market structures, and information 'haves and have-nots'. There is a need for a national information policy yet information, telecommunications, and their various effects may be taken for granted by the general public, and many government and private sector decision-makers. (Emard, pp. 9-10).

The telecommunications industry is a major influence in the transition of bringing the United States into the "information age". The simple telephonic and telegraphic systems have given way to sophisticated technology and systems. Services now include electronic mail, electronic funds transfers, data communication, and teleconferencing techniques. Transmissions are gradually expanding from copper wire media to microwaves, coaxial cables, satellites, and optical fibers. (Emard, p. 17).

Some visible examples of information-oriented systems and procedures, along with related impacts, include:

1) Teleconferencing systems that save time and money yet affect travel, trade, and tourism industries.

2) Satellite communications that bring new forms of programming into the office and home but might limit information access by certain classes of individuals.

3) Teletext and videotext information systems that can provide a wide array of business and consumer-based information but which potentially have adverse affects on banking and finance, the U.S. Postal system, publishing houses, and newspapers.

4) Information utilities that can provide data and computing services to any remote terminal site but which provide information only to those able to afford the services.

5) Electronic mail that would speed the transfer of messages which could potentially undermine the U.S. Post Office's revenues. (Emard, p. 9).

The Communications Act of 1934 is the major piece of legislation that states a national telecommunications policy (though not a comprehensive national information policy). The major provisions were drafted to insure universal basic telephone service, at reasonable rates, and the creation of a nation-wide telephone network. This 1934 act did not forsee information or telecommunications technologies, and private industry as well as the Federal government want a needed change, especially in the form of new legislation. (Emard, pp. 17-19).

The issue of transborder data flow creates international problems in regards to national privacy laws. Generally, the United States favors the free flow of information across borders, and views privacy efforts as principally a disguise for protectionist control of international commercial data processing. (Computer-Based National Information Systems).

Information technology is changing so quickly that it tends to outstrip the working definitions of devices and services that serve as the basis for law and regulation. The FCC attempts to establish what services and what technologies are "communications", therefore regulated, and what are "computer" services and technologies, therefore not regulatable. Thus, a complicated regulatory problem is created. And most experts expect a major data communication market growth over the next two decades. The resolution of these problems will be competition among industrial giants, and possibly ending in a monopoly. (Computer-Based National Information Systems).

UNITED STATES CONGRESS - HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For hearings, locate the paper copies by searching for the committee name then the hearing title. Non-hearing paper copies can be located by 'Sudoc' number. For microfiche, locate depository copies by the 'Sudoc' number or locate Readex copies by item number.

United States Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection, and Finance. International Satellite Issues: The Roles of the Executive Branch and Federal Communications Commission (hearings). 99th Congress, 1st session, April 3, 1985. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1985.
(Y4.En2/3:99-5 1019-A 85-023955)

United States Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Operations and Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. Foreign Policy Implications of Competition in International Telecommunications (hearings). 99th Congress, 1st session, February 19, March 6, 28, 1985. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1986.
(Y4.F76/1:F76/62 1017-A 86-009226)

Hearings examine U.S. policy regarding development of new international satellite telecommunications systems in light of pending applications for FCC licenses to provide private satellite services outside the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) system.

United States Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection, and Finance. International Satellite Issues (hearings). 98th Congress, 2nd session, June 13, July 25, 26, 1984. Washington, D.C.: GPO, n.d.
(Y4.En2/3:98-177 1019-A 85-016230)

Considers issues relating to the proposed FCC regulatory revisions in allowing alternative competition to compete with INTELSAT. Discussion on administration international communication policy-making procedures. Also considers the following bills:

98-2-HR 4464 - the International Telecommunications Act of 1983 to amend the Communications Act of 1934 by revising FCC regulations in order to promote development of competitive international telecommunications and information services.

98-2-HR 5724 - the Satellite Communications Competition Act of 1984, to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962.

United States Congress. House. Committee on Science and Technology. Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology. Information and Telecommunications: Overview of Issues on Technology and Applications (report). By Jean-Paul Emard. 97th Congress, 1st session, July 1981. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1981.
(Y4.Sci2:97/J 1025-A-1 82-001104)

Excellent publication describing the telecommunications policy issues as well as information issues. Includes an index for readings to that date.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS - SENATE

For hearings, locate the paper copies by searching for the committee name then the hearing title. Non-hearing paper copies can be located by 'Sudoc' number. For microfiche, locate depository copies by the 'Sudoc' number or locate Readex copies by item number.

United States Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Subcommittee on Communications. Long Distance Competition (hearings). 99th Congress, 1st session, September 5, 11, 1985. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1986.
(Y4.C73/7:S.hrg.99-351 1041-A 86-009165)

United States Congress. Senate. Judiciary Committee. Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks. Proceedings of the Congressional Copyright and Technology Symposium (print). 99th Congress, 1st session, July 1985. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1985.
(Y4.J89/2:S.prt.99-71 1042-A 85-026717)

Transcript includes an overview and public policy implications (including intellectual property rights and copyright law) of developments in electronic information, broadcasting and satellite, and home computer system technologies.

United States Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. International Telecommunications and Information Policy: Selected Issues for the 1980s (print). By Jane Bortnick. 98th Congress, 1st session, September 1983. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1983.
(Y4.F76/2:S.prt.98-94 1039-A 84-004219)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

U.S. President. Message to the Senate of the United States. May 15, 1985. Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. Volume 21, May 20, 1985, p. 640.
(REF J80.A286 Call Number at Syracuse University)

Ronald Reagan: it is in the public and commercial interest of the United States to continue to play an active role in the International Telecommunication Union (which provides the framework for the orderly conduct of international telecommunications); and believes that the United States should become a party to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), entered into force on January 1, 1984.

U.S. President. Executive Order 12472. April 3, 1984. Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. Volume 20, April 9, 1984, pp. 467-473.
(REF J80.A286 Call Number at Syracuse University)

Ronald Reagan: establishes National Communications System (NCS) for planning improved execution of national security and emergency preparedness in telecommunications functions.

U.S. President. State of the Union Annual Message to Congress. January 21, 1980. Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. Volume 16, January 28, 1980, pp. 152-153.
(REF J80.A286 Call Number at Syracuse University)

Jimmy Carter: highest priority is passage of regulatory reform legislation covering the telecommunications industry. Efforts include working with FCC to continue eliminating needless paperwork and regulations.

U.S. President. Message to the Congress. September 21, 1979. Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. Volume 15, September 24, 1979, pp. 1700-1702.
(REF J80.A286 Call Number at Syracuse University)

Jimmy Carter: outmoded regulatory controls and slow procedures are harming new competitors, established telephone companies, and their users; regulatory delays and uncertainties discourage firms from entering new markets and offering new services; encourage public participation in regulatory decision-making.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC)

(Executive Branch: Independent Establishment)

1919 M Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20554
Phone: 202-254-7674 for further information
(Office of Congressional and Public Affairs)

The Federal Communications Commission was created by the Communications Act of 1934 to regulate, in the public interest, interstate and foreign communications by wire and radio. Later, the FCC was assigned additional regulatory jurisdiction under the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 which includes radio and television broadcasting; telephone, telegraph, and cable television operation; two-way radio and radio operators; and satellite communication.

The FCC is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. This also includes the promotion of life and property safety in radio communications, and radio and television facilities usage to strengthen national defense.

FCC. Code of Federal Regulations - Title 47 (regulations). Revised as of October 1, 1985. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1985.
(AE2.106/3:47/pt.0-19/985 572-B 86-007916)
(AE2.106/3:47/pt.20-69/985 572-B 86-007917)
(AE2.106/3:47/pt.80-end/985 572-B 86-007918)

Codification of rules issued by the Federal Communications Commission on Telecommunications. Specific regulations derived from Title 47 of U.S. Code.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE (GAO)

(Legislative Branch)

441 G Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20548
Phone: 202-275-2812 for further information
(Office of Public Information)

The GAO was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as agency independent of the executive departments for providing an independent audit of government agencies. Over the years, Congress has expanded GAO's audit authority, added new responsibilities and duties, and increased GAO's ability to perform independently.

GAO has the following basic purposes: to assist the Congress, its committees, and its members in carrying out their legislative and oversight duties while maintaining GAO's role as an independent, nonpolitical agency; to carry out legal, accounting, auditing, and claims settlement within Federal programs and operations as assigned by the Congress; and to make recommendations to provide for more efficient and effective government operations.

Copies of unclassified documents are available from:

GAO Document Handling & Information Services Facility
P.O. Box 6015
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
Phone: 202-275-6241

GAO. The Federal Communications Commission's International Telecommunications Activities: Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, House Committee on Government Operations (report). Washington, D.C.: GAO, 1982.
(GA1.13:CED-82-77 646-D 84-008421)

RFMiller IST 607

GAO. Legislative and Regulatory Actions Needed to Deal with a Changing Domestic Telecommunications Industry (report). Washington, D.C.: GAO, 1981. (GA1.13:CED-81-136/sum. 546-D 82-016222)

Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify and refine the methods for regulating domestic telecommunications common carriers, and provide a framework for improving the FCC's regulatory program.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

(Executive Branch: Independent Establishment)

General Services Building
18th & F Streets NW
Washington, D.C. 20405
Phone: 202-566-1000 general telephone for
(Office of Information Resources Management - OIRM)

GSA was established by section 101 of the Federal Property and Administration Act of 1949. GSA establishes policy and provides an economical, efficient system for managing the Federal government's property and records.

GSA includes the Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM). OIRM is responsible for the coordination and direction of a comprehensive, government-wide program for the management, procurement, and utilization of automatic data processing (ADP); telecommunications equipment and services; planning and directing programs for improving Federal records and information management practices; and managing and operating the Federal Information Centers and the Consumer Information Center.

Within OIRM, different offices handle the various functions and activities with sometimes different addresses and often different telephone numbers. One can call the Federal Information Center for proper referrals. In Syracuse, New York the telephone is 315-476-8545.

GSA. Office of Information Resources Management. The Telecommunications Program Plan of the GSA. Washington, D.C.: GSA, 1984.
(GS12.2:L85 580-C-2 85-017298)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (LC)

(Legislative Branch)

101 Independence Avenue SE
Washington, D.C. 20540
Phone: 202-287-5108 for more information
(Information Office)

The Library of Congress was established under law in 1800 and its scope has been increased by subsequent legislation. Under the law, The Library of Congress (LC) has firstly a responsibility in serving Congress. As the library has developed, its services have included the entire Federal government in all branches, and the general public.

The Research and Reference Services of the Science and Technology Division has specialists who answer, without charge, brief technical inquiries entailing a bibliographic response. Also, the technical report collection has more than 3 million titles; most of these are in microform and are accessible on site. Reference service requests should be directed to:

Science and Technology Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
Phone: 202-287-5639

An informal series of reference guides is issued by the Science and Technology Division under the general title 'LC Science Tracer Bullet'. (A telecommunications bibliography is listed here.) For a complete list of available titles, one can contact:

Reference Section
Science and Technology Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
Phone: 202-287-5580

Library of Congress. Science and Technology Division. Reference Section. Telecommunications and Tomorrow (bibliography). Compiled by Alexander Hromockyj. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1981. (LC33.10:81-8 818-A-2 83-003338)

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT (OTA)

(Legislative Branch)

600 Pennsylvania Avenue SE
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: 202-226-2115 for more information
(Press Officer)

OTA was created by the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 to help Congress anticipate and plan for consequential usage of technology. The office provides an independent, objective source of information about the impacts of technological applications and identifies policy alternatives for technology-related issues. The basic function of OTA is to provide Congressional committees with assessments or studies that identify the consequences, social as well as physical.

OTA. Intellectual Property Rights in an Age of Electronics and Information (report). 99th Congress, 2nd session, April 1986. Washington, D.C.: GPO, n.d. $15.00 (Y3.T22/2:2In8/3 1070-M).

Report prepared at the request of five Congressional members, examining the impact of recent and anticipated advances in communication and information technologies on the intellectual property system, with focus on Federal copyright policies. Summary is listed under Y3.T22/2:2In8/3/sum.

OTA. Computer-Based National Information Systems: Technology and Public Policy Issues (report). 97th Congress. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1981. (Y3.T22/2:2C73/6 1070-M 82-002583)

Report that discusses many issues related or about the telecommunications policy in the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(Executive Branch: Executive Agency)

14th Street Between Constitution Avenue & E Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20230
Phone: 202-377-1832 general telephone for
(National Telecommunications and Information Administration)

The Department of Commerce serves and promotes the nation's international trade, economic growth, and technological advancement. It helps increase exports, attempts prevention of unfair foreign trade competition, provides social and economic statistics and analyses, provides research and support for scientific and technological development, assists domestic economic development, assists in growth of minority businesses, et cetera.

Within this agency, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) was established in 1978, by Executive Order 12046. With that order, the Office of Telecommunications (Commerce Department) was combined with the Office of Telecommunications Policy (Office of the President).

NTIA's goals include formulating policies to support development and growth of telecommunications, information, and related industries; furthering efficient development and usage of telecommunications and information services; and providing telecommunications facilities grants to public service users.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

United States Department of Commerce. NTIA. Issues in Domestic Telecommunications: Directions for National Policy (report). Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1985. $7.00
(C60.9:85-16 126-D-3 86-006031)

United States Department of Commerce. NTIA. Policy Implications of Information Technology (report). By Roger K. Salaman and E.C. Hettinger. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1984.
(C60.10:84-144 126-D-3 84-016713)

United States Department of Commerce. NTIA. A Primer on Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDN): Implications for Future Global Communications (report). Boulder, Colorado: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1984.
(C60.10:83-138 126-D-3 84-012157)

United States Department of Commerce. NTIA. International Telecommunications Standards: Issues and Implications for the '80s, A Summary Record of a July 1982 Workshop (report). By Dorothy M. Cerni and E.M. Gray. Boulder, Colorado: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1983.
(C60.9:83-15 126-D-3 84-016706)

United States Department of Commerce. NTIA. Telecommunication Policy in 17 Countries: Prospects for Future Competitive Access (report). By MarTech Strategies, Inc. (under contract to Office of International Affairs, NTIA). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1983.
(C60.12:83-24 126-D-5 84-002787)

Office of Telecommunications (now NTIA)

United States Department of Commerce. Office of Telecommunications. Science and Technology Telecommunications Task Force. Lowering Barriers to Telecommunications Growth (report). Edited by Douglass D. Crombie. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1976.
(C1.60/2:76-9 OT76-9 77-001442)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DATABASES

These represent a sampling of available databases as located through Federal Information Systems and Sources (listed in 'Works Consulted').

FCC Decisions Retrieval System.

Available through NTIS (vendor), the system's purpose allows access to the latest Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decisions, U.S. Codes, and other Federal Law Libraries via online mode. Data dates from 1965 to the present date, and is updated monthly to NTIS. The system is commonly referred to as LEXIS.

GAO Information Handling and Support Facility.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) has databases containing copies of or bibliographic information about GAO publications, and internal resources and programs. Apparently, one can contact the information center for information.

NON GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

These are some of the non-government agencies that may affect government telecommunications policy. A better list can be found in Telecommunications Systems and Services Directory (listed in 'Works Consulted').

Data Communications:

Association of Data Communications Users (ADCU) - 1976
P.O. Box 20163
Bloomington, Minnesota 55420
Phone: 612-881-6803

Organization of data communication professionals working for companies which depend on data communications; provides information on topic and national development; information dissemination through newsletter; also a public policy committee which speaks on vital public policy or regulatory communication issues.

Competitive Telecommunications Association (COMPTEL) - 1981
308 E. Capitol Street - Suite 10
Washington, D.C. 20003
Phone: 202-546-9022

Trade association that promotes and protects common interests of competitive telecommunications companies; organization represents its members before Congress, FCC, state regulatory committees, and other exchange carriers; issues bulletins and has seminars.

Electronic Mail and Messaging (EMM):

Electronic Mail Association (EMA) - 1983
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue NW - Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone: 202-293-7808

Promotes growth and use of electronic messaging; works to encourage public policies; works to develop technical standards and provide information concerning technical and public policies; monitors state and regulatory development; represents industry in Washington, D.C..

Microwave:

Microwave Communications Association (MCA) - 1977
200 L Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: 202-659-4417

Promotes development of microwave telecommunication services as licensed by the FCC; has dissemination and exchange of information of interest to members and the general public.

Satellite Services:

International Association of Satellite Users and Suppliers (IASUS) - 1980
P.O. Box DD
McLean, Virginia 22101
Phone: 703-759-2094

IASUS is a nonprofit trade association of satellite users, suppliers, and support industries; serves as a clearinghouse for information exchange, represents members before national and international committees concerned with satellite telecommunications policy (including the U.N. and U.S. FCC).

Teleconferencing:

International Teleconferencing Association (ITCA) - 1982
1299 Woodside Drive - Suite 101
McLean, Virginia 22102
Phone: 703-556-6115

ITCA is a nonprofit corporation to provide a clearinghouse for the exchange of information between users, researchers, and providers in teleconferencing; advocates and promotes recognition, research, broader application, and development of improved teleconferencing systems and services; addresses issues involving teleconferencing before local and national regulatory bodies.

Videotext and Teletext:

Videotex Industry Association (VIA) - 1981
1901 N. Fort Myer Drive - Suite 200
Rosslyn, Virginia 22209
Phone: 703-522-0883

VIA is a national, nonprofit trade association of approximately 145 firms; researches technical and public policy issues confronting the industry; develops and distributes information on videotex; represents members before Congress and Federal agencies; coordinates industry relations with international videotex industry; disseminates information to members on international government developments; has code of ethics.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE (GPO)

In ordering documents, be sure to enclose a prepaid amount. A telecommunications bibliography follows, which contains a comprehensive list (available from GPO) and the document prices. The ordering address is:

United States Government Printing Office
Superintendent Of Documents
Washington, D.C. 20402

United States Government Printing Office. Subject Bibliography: Telecommunications (SB-296). Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1985.
(GP3.22/2:296 552-A)

An apparently annual publication which contains a comprehensive list of telecommunications documents available from the GPO. Prices are also listed.

UNITED STATES CODE

These are most of the Federal codes which affect the telecommunications industry, as found in the U.S. Code. Specific public laws (P.L.) are listed in the entries, which can be found in Statutes at Large.

U.S. Code. Title 15 - Commerce and Trade. Chapter 63 - Technology Innovation. Section 3702 - Purpose.
(P.L. 96-480, 94 Statutes - p. 2312)

To improve the economic, environmental, and social well-being of the United States by promoting the development of technology.

U.S. Code. Title 18 - Crimes and Criminal Procedure. Chapter 119 - Wire Interception and Interception of Oral Communications.
(P.L. 90-351, 82 Statutes - p. 213)
(P.L. 91-358, 84 Statutes - p. 654)
(P.L. 95-511, 92 Statutes - pp. 1796-1797)

Protection of communication between the point of origin and the point of reception by any person engaged as a common carrier in operating facilities for the transmission of interstate or foreign communications.

U.S. Code. Title 40 - Public Buildings, Property, and Works. Section 757 - Federal Telecommunications Fund.
(P.L. 87-847, 76 Statutes - p. 1117)

Establishes Federal telecommunications fund necessary for the operation of a Federal telecommunications system and to provide local and long distance voice, teletype, data, facsimile, and other communication services.

U.S. Code. Title 41 - Public Contracts.
(various Statutes)

Rules governing Federal government contracts with contractors (e.g., telecommunications industry).

U.S. Code. Title 44 - Public Printing and Documents.
Chapter 35 - Coordination of Federal Information Policy.
Section 3501 - Purpose.
(P.L. 96-511, 94 Statutes - p. 2812)

Paragraph 5 states: to ensure that automatic data processing and telecommunications technologies are acquired and used by the Federal government in a manner which improves service delivery and program management, increases productivity, reduces waste and fraud, and, wherever practicable and appropriate, reduces the information processing burden for the Federal government and for persons who provide information to the Federal government.

U.S. Code. Title 47 - Telegraphs, Telephones, and Radio Telegraphs. Part IV - Assistance for Planning and Construction. Section 390 - Purpose.
(P.L. 87-447, 76 Statutes - p. 64)
(P.L. 90-129, 81 Statutes - p. 365)
(P.L. 94-309, 90 Statutes - p. 683)
(P.L. 95-567, 92 Statutes - p. 2405)

Extend, strengthen public telecommunication services to as many citizens of the United States as possible by the most efficient and economical means; increase public telecommunication services and facilities available to, operated by, and owned by minorities and women.

GOVERNMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS PERIODICALS

These periodicals have had recent articles on telecommunications as evidenced through the Index to U.S. Government Periodicals (annual). These periodicals can provide up-to-date information on this topic.

ADAMHA News
OCPA - Office of Communications & Public Affairs
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857 (HE20.8013: monthly)

Business America: The Magazine of International Trade
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th Street and Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20230 (C61.18: biweekly)

Data User News
Bureau of the Census
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20233 (C3.238: monthly)

Department of State Bulletin
Office of Public Communication
Bureau of Public Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520 (S1.3: monthly)

Extension Review
Science & Education Administration
Room 3428-S
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250 (A43.7: quarterly)

Telecommunications Update (not in the above index)
Television & Film Service
U.S. Information Agency
Washington, D.C. (A1.16/2: biweekly)

FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

In the Syracuse, New York area there are these depository libraries. Some libraries receive all unclassified documents (full depository) and some libraries choose to receive part of the available unclassified documents (selective depository). (For further information, see Federal Depository Libraries, as listed in 'Works Consulted'.) guide.)

1. Onondaga County Public Library (since 1978)
   Government Documents Section (full depository)
   335 Montgomery Street
   Syracuse, New York 13202

2. Syracuse University Library (since 1878)
   Documents Division (selective depository)
   Syracuse, New York 13210

3. Syracuse University Ruger Law Library (since 1978)
   E.I. White Hall
   Syracuse, New York 13210

Works Consulted

*Academic American Encyclopedia. Volume 19. Danbury, Connecticut: Grolier Inc., 1983. (Carrel 13 at S.U. Bird Library)

CIS Annual: Abstracts of Congressional Publications and Public Laws (annual). Washington, D.C.: Congressional Information Service, Inc. (Carrel 18 at S.U. Bird Library)

*Connors, Martin, ed. Telecommunications Systems and Services Directory. 2nd edition. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1985. (REF HE.7621.T445.1985 at S.U.)

Federal Depository Libraries. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Public Printer, May 1983.

General Services Administration. Federal Information Sources and Systems: A Directory Issued by the Comptroller General. Washington, D.C.: GAO, 1984. (Room 110 at S.U. Bird Library - GA1.22:In3/984)

*Goetz, Philip W., ed. The New Encyclopaedia Britannica. 15th edition. Volume 28 (Macropaedia). Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1986. (Carrel 13 at S.U. Bird Library)

United States Congress. House. Committee on Science and Technology. Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology. Information and Telecommunications: Overview of Issues on Technology and Applications. By Jean-Paul Emard. 97th Congress, 1st session. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1981.
(Available on Readex microfiche)

U.S. Superintendent of Documents. Computer-Based National Information Systems: Technology and Public Policy Issues. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1980.
(Room 110 at S.U. Bird Library - Y3.T22/2:2C73/6)

---. Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (annual). Washington, D.C.: GPO.
(Carrel 19 at S.U. Bird Library)

---. Subject Bibliography: Telecommunications. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1985.
(Room 110 at S.U. Bird Library - GP3.22/2:296/985)

---. United States Code. 1982 edition. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1983.
(REF KF62.1982.A2 at S.U.)

---. United States Code. 1982 edition supplements. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1985.
(REF KF62.1982.A2 at S.U.)

---. The United States Government Manual 1985-86.
Washington, D.C.: Office of the Federal Register,
National Archives and Records Administration, 1985.
(REF JK421.A3 at S.U.)

---. Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents.
Washington, D.C.: Office of the Federal Register,
National Archives and Records Administration.
(REF J80.A286 at S.U.)

*Watters, Ivan A. Jr., ed. Index to U.S. Government
Periodicals (annual).
Chicago: Infordata International Incorporated.
(Carrel 18 at S.U. Bird Library)

(Note: * denotes non-government publication)